

The Norman Conquest

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pelled from the south, The state of
the Church
in Lower Italy troubled the Pope no less
than the
political question; at a time when the
Reforming
principles were winning their way in
France,
Burgundy, and even Germany, simony,
the sale
of Church dignities, clerical marriage,
were abuses
not prevalent in Southern Italy, and in
Apulia so
near to the Holy See itself tithes
were not paid
to the churches, The Normans seemed
the one
obstacle to Church reform in the lower
peninsula.

But to expel the Normans was
obviously no
light task. Louis naturally turned to the
Emperor,
to whose interest, it was to prevent
their becoming
masters of Southern Italy. In the
autumn and
winter of 1052, the Pope went with Henry
III, in
Germany; he succeeded in his efforts so
far that the
Emperor undertook to send part of his
army into
Italy; more he could not do, for he
was at war
with the Hungarians and was
hampered by other
troubles in Germany. But the
imperialist bishops,
notably Gerhart of Kieftat, of
the Interference* in Germany and in
the Hun-
garian dispute, were powerful enough
to induce
Henry to withdraw even this aid, which

in itself
might have altered tht? whole course
of events,
liven in Italy the Pope could hope for
no great
tjumm Bonifuco, the great Marquis of
Tuseany,
was just duttd (May, 1052)} in the
south, where
Pftfttlulf of Capua wa«d«td» smdGkulf
of Salerno
Hram*ly yet Assured of his dominion, no
strong
Lombard prince was to be found.